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## SIXTEEN PAGES.

The Sunday Journal has double the circulation of any Sunday paper in Indiana.

Price five cents.

These are the days when men who know just what to do with the Mississippi river will burden Congress and the country with their remedies. Meanwhile the "father of waters" will run its muddy way.

The street-paving exposition has aroused a discussion of the subject among the newspapers all over the country. The novelty and value of the idea have given Indianapolis a remarkable amount of free advertising.

A few years ago the Catholic and Episcopal churches were the only ones which observed the Christian festival of Easter. To-day all the churches in the land will celebrate the triumph over the grave of Him who is "the resurrection and the life."

Is decent people are looking out for a field of useful endeavor, let them promote decency by continuing to make war on those sensational papers which devote more attention to collecting and serving up indecencies and crimes than to the publication of news.

EX-HIZONER CARTER H. HARRISON and his back-alley following were able to make a great deal of noise in the Chicago world's fair meeting, but when it came to voting the stock, they were not in it. The fair association cannot afford to waste time with demagogues.

The old deputy sheriffs in New York will not serve under General Sikes because he will not permit them to charge more than the fees allowed by law. The coolness with which such men claim their right to break the laws, if it could be utilized, would ruin the ice trade in that city.

BEFORE repeating the rising-up-in-righteousness-against act and denouncing the Russian government for its treatment of exiles in Siberia it would be well for citizens of the United States to turn their eyes in the direction of the Southern convict camps and study their atrocities for a time. If charity begins at home reform should do the same.

Mr. George Jacob Schweinfurth, of Rockford, Ill., wants to keep up his blasphemous impositions, he will find it advisable to keep his temper and preserve a meek and lowly mien. His recent exhibition of displeasure against the press and the people of Rockford was entirely too human to comport well with his assumption of divinity.

WHILE now and then a Democratic paper in Illinois and Indiana will declare for liberal pension legislation, when it comes to the States which gave Mr. Cleveland electoral votes in 1888, the Democratic newspapers, like the Louisville Courier-Journal, will be found approving the bitter speech of Mr. Stone of Missouri, in the House, on Friday.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CAMPBELL, of Mississippi, is willing that the poor man shall have one vote, but insists that for every one hundred acres of land or \$1,000 worth of property, the citizen shall have an additional vote, up to the amount of five hundred acres and \$5,000 of property. That is, five hundred acres of land have four votes, where a man twenty-one years of age has one.

Nobody can reasonably object to farmers going into politics as an organization if they choose to do so in the open light of publicity, but there is something in the atmosphere of American politics inimical to any form of secrecy or star-chamber business. The history of the country is strewn with the wrecks of secret societies that made their fatal mistake in trying to control political affairs.

Now that the committee of the New Jersey Senate has got at the registry lists of voters in Jersey City, frauds multiply in a startling manner. Men were not only registered from lumber-yards and vacant lots, but the names of men who were known to have been dead several years are marked as voting in the last election. Was there ever a case of long Democratic ascendancy where ballot-box frauds were not practiced?

THE New York Post, Cleveland organ, gives the present occupations of twenty-eight Tammany leaders who are now professional politicians. They are as follows: Professional gamblers, 4; former "dive-keepers," 5; liquor-dealers, 4; sons of liquor-dealers, 2; former pugil-

ists, 3; former toughs, 4; members of Tweed's gang, 6; office-holders, 17; former office-holders, 8; convicted of murder, 1; indicted for felony, 1, and so on.

## FOREIGN CONTROL OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Wisconsin is not the only State where English instruction in the schools is needed. The excess of foreign population in some other States is producing the same results, driving the English language out or compelling it to fight for recognition. In Dakota the law requires that the common schools shall be taught in the English language, but the last report of the Territorial Board of Education says: "Some instances came to the attention of the board where the teacher was not even able to speak the English language, and nothing could be done about it, for the foreign element was so strong that they not only controlled the schools but the election of county superintendent also, and a strong public sentiment was created in support of the schools taught in a foreign language."

The Superintendent of Public Instruction of Texas says in his last report: "We have a large foreign element among our population. In some localities it is so strong in influence that it is enabled to enforce the use of a foreign language in the public schools. While we welcome thrifty and law-abiding citizens from every quarter of the globe, we should require that the children of our foreign-born citizens be taught in the public schools in the language of our laws and our people."

In the same line Superintendent Kieple, of Minnesota, says in his last report: "The times have come when the State must give additional emphasis to the importance of the common school as an ally of the State in training an intelligent and loyal American citizen."

The first requisite is that they teach thoroughly the English language as the language of the country. This is the language of our business and social life. It is the language of our history, our laws, and the only vehicle of American ideas. I am of the opinion that greater care should be exercised in protecting our common schools from foreign influences. Localities have come to my notice in which the schools have taken on a style of speech and instruction that is, to say the least, not American. The English language is not intelligently spoken by teacher or pupils; American history is never taught, and American literature is carefully excluded. The songs of our country are never sung, and the flag of the Nation is unnoticed."

State Superintendent Coleman, of Missouri, says: "In a large number of the districts of the State the German element of population greatly preponderates, and, as a consequence, the schools are mainly taught in the German language, and sometimes entirely so. Hence, if an American family lives in such a district the children must either be deprived of school privileges or else be taught in the German language. In some districts the schools are taught in German a certain number of months and then in English, while in others German is used part of the day and English the rest. Some of the teachers employed are scarcely able to read or speak the English language; while the first question asked him is whether he reads and speaks German. Many letters are received by the State Superintendent from school officers and patrons asking if the schools should not be taught in the English language, and complaining that, although living in this country, their children are being taught in a foreign language."

The evil thus emphatically condemned by these State superintendents exists in other States and in many communities. It is what has given rise to the Bennett law in Wisconsin. While we do not attribute bad motives to the foreign-born citizens who are thus asserting their numerical power to foreignize the schools, we say it is none the less a process to be resisted by all who are interested in keeping American ideas to the front and training American boys for American citizenship. In no far as this process is successful in cities, towns or country, it results in denationalizing the schools. Things have come to a surprising pass when American parents in any part of this country complain that their children cannot get an English education. In this work of denationalizing the schools the Democratic party everywhere goes hand in hand with foreign influences.

## HONORED IN THE BREACH.

The stranger in Boston, last Thursday, when he inquired why all places of business, even to the delivery of the post-office, were closed, would be told by the native, in a tone that betrayed his astonishment at the ignorance of the questioner, that it was "Fast day." And the stranger, as he walked about the streets, would have concluded that it was a very fast day. The streets, if perchance the day should not be stormy, were filled with people in their best attire; the restaurants were crowded; afternoon and evening the last seats of the theaters were occupied, and even the dime museum, which more abundantly flourishes in the cultured Hub than elsewhere in the country, was crowded from early morn till midnight by people anxious to see the woman who had three tongues—as if one were not enough. In the evening he would have found a good deal of hilarity. If he had left without further knowledge of Fast day he would have concluded that New England people were very giddy, as well as peculiar. But if he had made minute inquiry he would have found that the day had been set apart by "his Excellency, the Governor," as "a day of public fasting, humiliation and prayer" in recognition of a "time-honored observance." If he had perused one of those official proclamations which the Secretary of the Commonwealth sends to every public officer and to all the pastors, he would have declared that it was one of the most devout and beautifully written documents he had ever seen; and if he had gone to the churches to which the Governor had invoked the people to repair and confess their many sins, he would have concluded either from the

number of unopened churches or the very few who attended, either that his Excellency's fervent appeal was not heeded or that they did not possess enough sins to be described by the word " manifold."

All of the New England States have these April fast days. In the smaller towns it is the day on which the first game of ball for the season is played. Each State has its own fast day—that in Maine and New Hampshire being appointed a week or two later than in Massachusetts, presumably that the snow may be off the ground for purposes of fasting.

The New England fast day was instituted by the Puritan fathers. They believed in it, and it was, indeed, all that the present proclamation of the Governors set forth. But that was a century ago, since which time New England has changed in its theology and in the general characteristics of the people. From being the seat of positive and severe theology, it is to-day the home of the utmost liberalism. Its rigid Calvinism has given way to Unitarianism, and if that following is smaller than that of other beliefs it has permeated with its spirit and latitudinarianism. Boston, the headquarters of Puritanism two hundred years, and even one hundred years ago, is now more nearly a Roman Catholic city than any one city in the country of the same population. These are the influences which have been working these many years to make the observance of the "time-honored" institution of Fast day the reverse of what the Puritan fast was. Even fasting is not really observed by the churches which claim to be the successors of the Puritan. Consequently the once holy day has passed into a holiday. But why do they not change the name to conform to the change of observance?

## AFTER TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Twenty-five years ago these April days the war of the rebellion was drawing to a close, and on the 9th day of the month the four years' struggle to destroy the Union and nationality ended in surrender at Appomattox Court-house. The figures of the casualties of the war at its close are given as the price paid in human life for the boon of nationality. The records of the War Department show that 264,116 died in battle, and that 25,384 of those discharged for disability during the war died before that date, making the death list of the Union army, even while the names of the dying were on the muster-rolls, 389,400. This vast multitude does not include the thousands who died of disease and wounds during the first months directly following the war. We can appreciate the extent of this loss better, perhaps, when we take into consideration that the deaths in the Union army during the war period numbered nearly one-third of the survivors of the war in 1890—1,285,400.

General Raum, the Commissioner of Pensions, has caused to be made up from the records of the Pension Bureau and the War Department, with the accepted American life tables, statistics which show that the shortening of life by reason of its accidents and hardships is yet going on—that the casualties of the war continue twenty-five years after the last battle was fought. These tables show that 686,000 veterans—many more than one-third of the survivors of the war—have, by their service in the field, shortened the natural expectations of their lives by twelve years; that, after all the tens and hundreds of thousands who died during the war period and those who have died during the past twenty-five years from injury and disease incident to field service, more than one-third of those now living will yet give twelve years of life to the preservation of the Union.

These calculations, based upon the scientific principles upon which life insurance companies make their estimates, astonish us with the most pathetic fact that more than one in three of the survivors of the war whom we now meet will die twelve years earlier than he would if they had not been subjected to the wear of marches, the exposure of campaigns, and the injury of battle. It is the same as if the man who, having twelve years to live, had been killed in action or died of fever in hospital. And yet there are men in the North who were old enough to have been soldiers in the war, but were not, men who have wealth and prosperity to-day, because these hundreds and thousands of veterans have given twelve years of the allotted period of their lives to make this people a nation, who denounce all legislation designed to extend the smallest aid to such of these veterans as are disabled as an outrage and a plundering of the country.

## WOMEN AND THE LAW.

Women who engage in the "crusading" business have more or less public sympathy with them, as a rule. They are the greatest sufferers from the evils of the liquor traffic; they have no voice in the enactment of laws for its proper regulation, and when adequate laws exist they are without power to compel their enforcement by unwilling officials. These facts are generally recognized, and there is a tacit admission that women are not without justification in taking the law into their own hands, and there is even a disposition to excuse the violent destruction of saloons and their contents. This is the case only in those regions where strict laws do not exist, and were women are without influence in the management of public affairs. Such a condition is not found in Kansas. That State has all the requisites which should make it a paradise for women if representatives of the sex who profess to know what their sisters want to make them happy are to be believed. Kansas has a prohibition law and it has woman suffrage. In other States there are those who declare that a prohibition law alone would fulfill their requirements for social and personal bliss, but Kansas has all that the most advanced woman exacts as a measure of happiness. Certainly, assuming that prohibition and suffrage are all that their ad-

vocates proclaim, it is the women's own fault if Kansas is not a paradise. They have the law, and if the law is not enforced, they have the votes to elect men—or women—who will enforce it. But, behold! these privileges are not enough, and even in Kansas, prohibition Kansas, the State where a woman has as much say as any man in local government, in this place of equal rights the women engage in the same lawless practices that are tolerated elsewhere only for the reasons mentioned. Saloons exist in prohibition Kansas, it appears, and, instead of proceeding against them in regular legal form, the women band together in Amazonian fashion and destroy the property of their neighbors. The question raised by this proceeding is not one involving the rights of saloon-keepers only. Admitting the crusaders' assertion that such persons have no rights that any woman is bound to respect, the natural wonder is as to what length this principle is to be carried. Encouraged by their success in this direction and their immunity from punishment, what is to hinder a body of like-minded women from proceeding against any other object of hatred and sweeping it from the face of the earth? Such objects are not difficult to find. Not a few women cherish a deep animosity toward the "lodge" that absorbs so much of their husbands' time and money, and what is to hinder them from banding together and razing this objectionable retreat? Other women look upon tobacco as an evil only second to whisky, and, with the "reform" idea in full force, the wooden Indians on guard are in danger of being scalped any day. If an occasional dealer suffers like fate, what is anybody going to do about it? And with this display of lawlessness already made by "enfranchised" women, what becomes of the boasted fitness of the sex for a part in public affairs? Susan Anthony should make haste to visit Kansas and inform the voting but law-breaking sisterhood that by their indiscreet behavior they are giving the "causes" the two "causes" in fact, a bad set-back.

## THE SHARE OF LABOR.

The last report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics is devoted to an inquiry to ascertain the percentage which the cost of labor bears to the total cost of the product in the hands of the manufacturer. The answers come from 1,615 establishments, embracing nearly every industry, and 82 per cent. of the total production of that industrial State in 1885, and over 23 per cent. of the wages paid. The deductions show that 26 1-2 per cent. of the value of the product was paid to wages, but this does not include payments made in some cases to workmen in other lines. The percentage paid as wages ranges from 6 per cent., by establishments making illuminating oils and fluids, to 77 per cent. by watch-making factories. The percentage paid to labor is, in all cases, that paid by the particular establishment for its labor, and makes no account of the amount paid for labor in producing the materials out of which its finished products are made. It follows, then, that the average of 26 1-2 per cent., as the part of the value of the products which labor receives, is only the smaller portion of the total which is paid the worker in the aggregate from the time the crude material is first touched until it becomes the finished product. For instance, boots and shoes give labor 25 per cent. of the cost or value of the article when ready to be shipped from the factory, but it does not include the labor which the leather represents, which is a large proportion, when the handling of the hides and the preparation and the shipment of the materials used in tanning are considered. The tannery, in turn, does not take into account the labor which the raw hides represent. If this were done, it would be found that the labor in a pair of shoes, even machine sewed, would represent nearer 75 per cent. of the value. The manufacturer of clothing paid 23 per cent. of the value of the manufactured article to labor, but that is a small part of the labor which a suit of clothes represents. First, the manufacturer of the cloth pays 23 per cent. to labor, and the labor involved in the growing and transportation of wool must represent nearly half its cost, so that, in reality, the labor in the suit represents three-fourths of its value, if not more—value which is paid to the worker. These are important considerations, and yet they are not taken into consideration by statisticians when they undertake to show the cost value of the article when prepared for the consumer.

Attention is called to this matter now because, when this report comes to the attention of the free-trade demagogue in the campaign he will use it to show how little advantage protection is to the worker, since he receives so small a percentage of the value of the products. The truth is, he gets a large percentage in every stage of the progress from the crude material until prepared for the consumer. Indeed, the crudest material has value only through labor, and labor gives such material as wool, iron ores, unquarried stone and lumber in the tree nearly all its value. Even the food of the workers who give value to raw material represents more labor than capital.

## NATIONAL SOCIALISM ILLUSTRATED.

General Morgan, Indian Commissioner, in a recent address, dwelt upon the obstacles in the way of bringing Indians to civilized life, and among these obstacles he named their tenacious adherence to the idea of communism or a community of property. They hold that what belongs to one belongs to all. This idea, which is prevalent in all tribes, leads them to resist the government's policy of having an allotment of land made to each family, or the holding of property by individuals. They maintain that, under their tribal and communistic relation, the strong and the able must provide for the weak and the sick, and that all share alike the benefits of the tribe. General Morgan said that he found Indians who argued very strongly in favor of the system of com-

munitarianism, and told him with something of contempt that to adopt a system which admitted the rights of individuals to get and hold property would be to go backward in the world's history, and that they did not care to accept a theory which was not up to their own.

As there are quite a number of people in the country who are converts to national socialism, would it not be well for them to study the results of the practical exemplification of their new theory, as presented by the American Indians? They have been practicing socialism some hundreds of years. Beyond feathers, war-paint and pony, everything has been common property. The Indian has got along without much work. The pleasure of his youth has never been alloyed by the fear of poverty in old age. The individual Indian has not toiled and striven to make a home or obtain food for his family, if he may be said to have one, since he has been sure of a part of what others might kill or raise. As a matter of fact, the male Indian has had an easy time of it except during those periods when game was scarce, since all work and drudgery are assigned to his squaw. Yet with all these privileges, it may be doubted if our refined advocates of American national socialism, who really advocate it because they covet more of the things which make human life desirable, would accept the communism of the Indians, many of whom would starve if the government, by its bounty, did not enable them to live their present aimless and useless lives; yet the theory which they advocate would make us all the wards of the government. Having been made wards, would the mass of the human race take any more interest in providing the means of existence than do the Indians? In the natural state man will not toil unless he feels the necessity of doing it for his own existence. What would come of the race if all were to live from the common store?

There are indications here and there, in this continent, that the Indians or their remote ancestors were once more civilized than they are now—that they built cities and knew something of the industrial arts. If this was the case, what was the cause of their relapse into barbarism? Was it when some Bellamy came to them and preached the beautiful theory of socialism, which they accepted? Did the lapse of the Indians to barbarism begin when the personal incentive to work for himself and make property was destroyed by the theory of what belongs to one belongs to all? Is there not ground to suspect, from what we find in the condition of the Indians, that barbarism is the fruitage of Bellamyism?

To the secular mind Lent has come to represent not a time for the quiet withdrawal of pious brethren from worldly pursuits, a season of worship in which a hush that is perceptible, even to the careless, falls upon the earth, a period of holy calm and lofty meditation possible only in silence and retirement. It means none of these, but it does mean a season of belting. Bells ring to usher in Ash Wednesday; they ring early and late as the days go, and faster and more furious as Easter approaches, until they attain a climax of clash and clangor on that day that should of all others be holy. They are not "sweet bells jangled," they are bells that were always "out of tune and harsh," metallic bells, noisy bells, ear-splitting, harrowing bells. Copper found so music in the village bells, but there is every reason to believe that he was at a distance from the village when he heard them, and that if he had lived under the shadow of the church-steeple his startled ears would have been less attuned to harmony. Would he not have been accustomed to stand before the "Angels" and express the ecstatic opinion that they can "almost hear the bell"? There is probably more enjoyment to be derived from a bell on a canvas with the hearer in front of it than in any situation that can be devised, but for the actual bell in real life there is no manner of use. Churches have bells, but they are a relic of a barbarous age, although the manner in which they are still treasured and manipulated might indicate that religion is largely a thing of bells and clappers. As civilization advances the tendency is to reduce the number of commerce and city life to its smallest limits. Health and happiness demand it. In the sweet by-and-by steam-whistles will be abolished, smooth pavements and rubber-tired vehicles the rule, and rasped nerves be afforded a rest; but it is to be feared that even then science will not be able to influence the church bell, and that it will torment the air according to custom made sacred by time. Whence is to come relief from the religion of noise?

Now, perhaps, we shall get at the facts. The Northern society organized at Atlanta for the purpose of spreading correct ideas in the North as to the state of social and industrial affairs in the South ought to tell straight stories. Perhaps it will give an exact picture of the inside workings of convict camps, and tell how, it happens that colored ministers, traveling peacefully through the States on their way North, are dragged from trains and beaten.

If the holy Mr. Schweinfurth is correct in his prophecies of evil, the people of Rockford, Ill., will do well to appoint a day of fasting and of prayer in advance of the storm that the best Louisville could do was to hamiliate itself after the event, in the hope, perhaps, of averting further punishment, which the Mayor, at least, evidently felt was deserved.

The appointment of a "whipping boss" for the women's convict camp in Georgia should suggest to the American philanthropists who are considering methods of softening the heart of the Czar toward Siberian prisoners that it might be worth while to speak the beam out of their own eye, so to speak, before interfering with the mote in the Russian eye.

EASTER, 1890, commemorates the 185th (or 186th) anniversary of the resurrection of our Lord. At the same time the Jews celebrate the 3858th anniversary of the exodus from Egypt.

PRELIMINARY movements give rise to the impression that the Chicago world's fair is to be constructed after the Donnybrook pattern.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

Will you please give the origin and meaning of the word "ploutocracy"? The word is derived from two Greek words—"ploutos," riches, and "kratos," to rule; hence a government of the rich or where the influence of wealth is paramount. As there has never been a government

soverely formed on that basis the word has no distinct illustration in history. It is used to describe a condition or tendency.

## WIT, HUMOR AND PHILOSOPHY.

## Plays.

The orchestra plays.  
And the curtain's updrawn,  
A moment's suspense  
And the ballet comes on.  
The premier danseuse  
And the coryphée fair,  
Then the bald-headed man  
In the orchestra-chair  
Upraises at once  
With a smile and a sigh  
The long double-barreled  
Lorgnette to his eye,  
Watches the twinkling  
Of the rhythmic feet  
With keenest enjoyment  
His pleasure complete,  
And a frown settles down  
On the moralist's face  
Because he can't have  
The bald-headed man's place.

## What a Woman Can Do.

"Is there anything a man can do that a woman can't do?" asked the woman's rights advocate, as she adjusted her spectacles and looked around upon the audience.

"That's it," said a bald-headed man in the back of the hall, "put it to 'em straight. Bring these opponents of woman suffrage right to their motto."

"You see," pursued the lady, "we are not without our friends among the stronger sex. Again I ask the question, Is there anything a man can do that a woman can't do?"

"Good, good," cried the bald-headed man, enthusiastically; "she can do more. A woman can do things that a man can't do. I know it."

"You hear," said the lady triumphantly, as she waved her hand, "you hear what the champion of our down-trodden sex says. A woman can do things that a man can't do. Tell us, my friend, what a woman can do that a man can't do."

"She can talk a man to death, by jingo," said the bald-headed man, "and if you could hear my old woman when she gets her tongue on to me you'd believe it, and don't you forget it."

## This speech broke up the meeting.

## A Considerate Husband.

Jinks—Do you ever do any shopping for your wife?  
Binks—No. When she asks me I always refuse.  
J.—Why?  
B.—Because when I married her I made up my mind that I would never deprive her of any of the enjoyments of life.

## The Language of Flowers.

Haxall XXX, Minnesota Patent, Bridal Veil, Best St. Louis, and so forth.

## They Are Coming.

Now come the nights, the balmy nights,  
The nights of budding, balmy spring,  
When "neath the twinkling starry lights  
Fond couples on the gate will wing.

## What He Died Of.

"I don't know what to make of my husband," said a young wife tearfully; "he begs me not to cook anything, but to allow our trained cook to prepare the meals."

"My husband was different," said a lady in deep mourning; "he was emphatic in his orders that the food should always be prepared by my hands."

"And your husband—where is he now?" "He is dead."

## Not Quite Believable.

"Give you a kiss, indeed," said she.  
"Give you a kiss? My goodness!  
The strange that you should make so free.  
I wonder at your rudeness."

## Here Again.

When the earth from winter's thralldom is released by balmy spring  
And the robin and the bluebird overjoyed their carols sing;  
When the trees so lately gaunt and bare the budding buds display,  
And the fields erstwhile dreary are decked again in verdurous array;  
When the primrose of the summer breathes in every balmy breeze  
And modest early flowers begin to deck the verdant leas;  
When the sun emerges brightly in the morning from his bath,  
And diffuses golden glory as he climbs his azure path,  
Then the lovelorn sees a prospect of disposing of his crop,  
And people generally expect that coal will take a drop.

## Scraps of Philosophy.

Repentance is often a matter of circumstance; a bad liver is sometimes mistaken for remorse.

If cleanliness is next to godliness, the Baptists begin their religious life well.

Intemperance is a tyrant that a man creates to reign over him.

Hope may be the anchor of the soul, but Faith is the wharf at which the soul lies moored.

The phrase, "Heaven is for the good," rather loses its force when we consider that every body expects to go there.

Justice is never so blind but she can tell the difference between a rich and poor man.

A Sad Reflection.  
"It is sad to think," sighed the cashier as he walked into the night with his valise in his hand and gazed upon the marble bank building shining in the moonlight in all its majesties—"sad to think I must leave that noble structure behind me. But I must do so. I cannot take it with me."

And dropping a tear he gripped his valise with a tighter grip and hurried off to catch the Montreal train.

GEORGE RUSSELL JACKSON.

## BREAKFAST-TABLE CHAT.

KING LOBENGULA, of Africa, is progressing. When he receives white visitors he is in full dress—a rug thrown over his lap.

"EXTREME UNCTION" is the name given to a crack Philadelphia physician, because his services are generally called in just too late.

The increasing and apparently incurable deafness of the Prince of Wales has become a source of great annoyance to the royal family.

A prize of \$500 was offered for the best design for a soldiers' monument in Iowa. It has been awarded to a woman, Mrs. Harriet A. Ketchum.

St. Louis has two wealthy colored people. Mrs. Amanda Labadie pays taxes on \$100,000, and an Alfred White, caterer and confectioner, is worth \$75,000.

Mr. J. M. J. Morgan, of London, gives \$100,000 and Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, of New York, \$50,000 for a free public library and art gallery at Hartford, Conn.

THERE is a bronze monument to Christopher Columbus in the City of Mexico. It was erected twenty years ago by Mr. Escandon, a private citizen, at a personal outlay of \$60,000.

The well-known French physician, Dr. Marc, wrote the following letter to the Duke of Orleans a few days ago: "If you have the honest desire to wear the uniform of the French soldier and share his meals, you can easily have that distinction. You need only follow the example of Archduke John of Austria. Renounce your privileges

and claim to be the Duke. You will then be the equal of every Frenchman. You will then have the right to be proud of the motto which serves as the inscription upon our public monuments."

## Dr. HENRY E. WATSON, of Lynn.

Dr. Watson has been lecturing at Harvard College, and who has been called to a chair at Vassar, is one of three women in America who have received the degree of Ph. D. "Summa cum laude," from the University of Zurich.

Dr. Zola's new novel, "Le Rêve Humain," forty-five thousand copies were sold on the day of issue, a record that has not been equaled since the appearance of "Nana."

The total number of books issued by Carpentier, the publisher, over Zola's signature is now 1,637,000.

The question of how to get clothes washed is agitating the British nation. It is declared that the laundries are expensive and do poor work, and it is suggested that "penitential laundries" be established, where the wretched sinner is to be done by women convicted of petty offenses.

The Guinness Trust, representing Sir Edward Guinness, has selected several sites in London for the erection of dwellings for the working classes, which are to be different from the famous Guinness houses in that they will be let only to the poorest class of laborers, and that the rent will be almost nominal.

M. DE CASAGNAC is formidable because of the skill with which he wields the three terrible weapons—tongue, pen and sword. He is a man of powerful stature, dark-skinned, dark-eyed, and wearing a mass of jet-black hair, brushed straight back from the forehead. He speaks with a ringing cadence peculiar to southern France.

SOME brain-workers believe that tobacco helps them. Mark Twain